



Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

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ET ISO 712 (2001) (English): CEREALS
AND CEREAL PRODUCTS- Determination of
moisture content - Routine Reference
method



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**Cereals and cereals products —
Determination of moisture content —
Routine reference method
(Identical with ISO 712:1998)**

ES ISO 712:2001

Foreword

This Ethiopian Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Technical Committee for Cereals, pulses and derived products (TC 11) and published by the Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA).

The standard is a reaffirmation for reprint of the Ethiopian Standard ES ISO 712:2001, Cereals and cereals products - Determination of moisture content - Routine reference method (Identical with ISO 712:1998), with some editorial changes without altering the technical contents in the former text.

Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content — Routine reference method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a routine reference method for the determination of the moisture content of cereals and cereal products.

It is applicable to the following products: wheat, durum wheat, rice (paddy, husked and milled rice), barley, millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), rye, oats, triticale, sorghum and kaffir (*Sorghum vulgare caffrorum*), in the form of grains, milled grains, semolina or flour.

The method is not applicable to maize, for which a method is specified in ISO 6540.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 711, *Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content — Basic reference method*.

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition apply.

3.1
moisture content
loss in mass, expressed as a percentage, undergone by the product under the conditions specified in this International Standard

4 Principle

If necessary, the sample is ground, after pre-conditioning, when required. A test portion is dried at a temperature of $130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, under conditions which enable a result to be obtained which is in agreement with that obtained by the basic reference method (see ISO 711).

5 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus and, in particular, the following.

5.1 Analytical balance, capable of weighing to an accuracy of $\pm 0,001\text{ g}$.

5.2 Grinding mill, having the following characteristics:

- a) made of material which does not absorb moisture;
- b) easy to clean and having as little dead space as possible;
- c) enabling grinding to be carried out rapidly and uniformly, without appreciable development of heat and, as far as possible, without contact with the outside air;
- d) adjustable so as to obtain particles of the dimensions indicated in 7.1.

5.3 Metal dish, non-corrodible under the test conditions, or, failing this, a **glass dish**, with a sufficiently tight-fitting lid, and having an effective surface area enabling the test portion to be distributed so as to give a mass per unit area of not more than 0,3 g/cm².

5.4 Constant-temperature oven, electrically heated, capable of being controlled in such a way that, during normal working, the temperature of the air and of the shelves carrying the test portions is $130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the neighbourhood of the test portions.

The oven shall have a heat capacity such that, when initially adjusted to a temperature of $131\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, it can regain this temperature in less than 30 min after insertion of the maximum number of test portions that can be dried simultaneously.

The effectiveness of the ability of the oven to regain its temperature and the ventilation shall be determined using durum wheat semolina, of maximum particle size 1 mm, as the test material. The ventilation shall be such that after insertion of the maximum number of test portions that the oven will accommodate and drying at a temperature of $130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, then heating the same test portions for 2 h and then for a further 1 h, the results do not differ by more than 0,15 g of moisture per 100 g of sample.

5.5 Desiccator, containing an effective desiccant.

6 Sampling

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this International Standard. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 13690.

It is important that the laboratory receive a sample which is truly representative and has not been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

7 Preparation of test sample

7.1 Products not requiring grinding

Products having the particle size distribution given in Table 1 do not need to be ground before the determination.

Mix the laboratory sample thoroughly before taking the test portion (8.2).

7.2 Products requiring grinding

7.2.1 General

If the sample does not have the particle size characteristics specified in Table 1, it shall be ground either without pre-conditioning (7.2.2) or with pre-conditioning (7.2.3).

Table 1 — Particle size distribution of products not requiring grinding

Particle size mm	Proportion %
$\leq 1,7$ (1,8) ^a	100
$> 1,0$ (1,0) ^b	10
$< 0,5$ (0,56) ^a	50
^a Nominal aperture size of sieve (in millimetres) in accordance with ISO 3310-1 through which this particle size passes. ^b Nominal aperture size of sieve in accordance with ISO 3310-1 through which this particle size does not pass.	

7.2.2 Grinding without pre-conditioning

For products which are not likely to undergo variations in moisture content in the course of grinding (in general, products with a moisture content between 7 % and 17 %¹⁾), carry out grinding without pre-conditioning.

NOTE The range of moisture contents given for conditioning products before grinding corresponds approximately to a laboratory atmosphere of temperature 20 °C and relative humidity 40 % to 70 %.

Adjust the grinding mill (5.2) to obtain particles of the dimensions indicated in Table 1. Grind a small quantity of the laboratory sample and discard it.

Then quickly grind a quantity of the laboratory sample slightly greater than that required for the test portion (about 5 g), and immediately proceed in accordance with 8.2.2.

7.2.3 Grinding with pre-conditioning

Products which are likely to undergo changes in moisture content in the course of grinding (in general, products with a moisture content of more than 17 %¹⁾ or less than 7 %) shall be pre-conditioned so as to bring their moisture content to between 7 % and 17 %¹⁾ [if possible between 9 % and 15 % (see note in 7.2.2)] before grinding.

If the moisture content is more than 17 %¹⁾ (the more frequent case), weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, a sufficient quantity of the laboratory sample to provide a test sample slightly greater than 5 g (see 8.2.2) and carry out a predrying operation according to the instructions in 8.3, except that the time of heating in the oven (5.4) shall be 7 min to 10 min and the cooling of the product to laboratory temperature shall be carried out with the dish (5.3) uncovered and without a desiccator, for at least 2 h.

NOTE These times/conditions may not be suitable for all commodities, for example paddy.

If the moisture content is less than 7 %, weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, a sufficient quantity of the laboratory sample to provide a test sample slightly greater than 5 g (see 8.2.2). Place it in a suitable atmosphere (generally that of the laboratory) and leave it until a moisture content within the limits indicated above is obtained.

After conditioning, weigh the sample to the nearest 0,001 g. Immediately grind it, controlling the grinding so as to obtain particles of the dimensions indicated in Table 1, and immediately proceed in accordance with 8.2.2.

¹⁾ 15 % in the case of oats and rice (paddy, husked and milled rice).

8 Procedure

8.1 Number of determinations

It is required to carry out two single determinations in accordance with 8.2 to 8.3 under the conditions specified in 10.2. If the absolute difference between the two results is more than the repeatability limit r , repeat the determination until the result meets this requirement.

8.2 Test portion

8.2.1 For products not requiring grinding, rapidly weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, $5 \text{ g} \pm 1 \text{ g}$ of the laboratory sample (7.1) in the dish (5.3), previously dried and tared, together with its lid, to the nearest 0,001 g.

8.2.2 In the case of products which have had to be ground, rapidly weigh all the grindings obtained (7.2.2 or 7.2.3) to the nearest 0,001 g, in the dish (5.3), previously dried and tared, together with its lid, to the nearest 0,001 g.

8.3 Drying

Do not open the oven door during drying. At the end of the drying period, remove the dried test portions before placing moist products in the oven, otherwise partial rehydration of the dried test portions may result.

Place the open dish containing the test portion (8.2) together with the lid, in the oven (5.4) and leave for $120 \text{ min} \pm 5 \text{ min}$ (90 min for flours) from the moment when the oven temperature is again $130^\circ\text{C} \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$.

NOTE In certain cases, mainly in hot and dry climatic countries, the drying time could be reduced to $60 \text{ min} \pm 5 \text{ min}$, as samples could reach the constant weigh within this period. However this should be checked periodically.

Rapidly take the dish out of the oven, cover it and place it in the desiccator (5.5). When several tests are carried out simultaneously, never stack dishes directly on top of one another in the desiccator, always displace them sideways.

8.4 Weighing

When the dish has cooled to laboratory temperature (generally between 30 min and 45 min after it has been placed in the desiccator), weigh it to the nearest 0,001 g.

9 Calculation and expression of results

The moisture content, w , expressed as a percentage by mass of the product as received, is given by the following equations.

a) Without pre-conditioning:

$$w = \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_0} \right) \times 100 \%$$

where

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the test portion (8.2.1 or 8.2.2);

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the test portion after drying (8.4).

b) With pre-conditioning:

$$w = \left[(m_0 - m_1) \frac{m_3}{m_0} + m_2 - m_3 \right] \frac{100}{m_2} = \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_0} \frac{m_3}{m_2} \right) \times 100 \%$$

where

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of sample taken before pre-conditioning (7.2.3);

m_3 is the mass, in grams, of the preconditioned sample (7.2.3).

The result is the arithmetic mean of two single determinations which meet the repeatability requirement (10.2). It is expressed to two decimal places.

10 Precision

10.1 Interlaboratory test

Details of an interlaboratory test on the precision of the method are summarized in annex A. The values derived from this interlaboratory test may not be applicable to concentration ranges and matrices other than those given.

10.2 Repeatability

In the case of wheat samples, the absolute difference between two independent single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment carried out within a short interval of time, will in not more than 5 % of cases exceed the repeatability limit r calculated from the following equation:

$$r = 0,013 m - 0,06$$

where m is the mean of the two test results, expressed in grams per 100 g.

NOTE The results compared with those obtained by the basic reference method (see ISO 711) generally differ by less than 0,15 %.

10.3 Reproducibility

In the case of wheat samples, the absolute difference between two single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in different laboratories with different operators using different equipment, should not be greater than 0,59 %.

11 Test report

The test report shall specify:

- all information necessary for the complete identification of the sample;
- the sampling method used, if known;
- the test method used, with reference to this International Standard;
- all operating details not specified in this International Standard, or regarded as optional, together with details of any incidents which may have influenced the test result(s);
- the test result(s) obtained; or
- if the repeatability has been checked, the final quoted result obtained.

Annex A

(informative)

Results of interlaboratory test

An interlaboratory test carried out on wheat in 1994 by the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada, in which 17 laboratories participated, each of which carried out two determinations on each sample, gave the statistical results shown in Table A.1.

NOTE Further interlaboratory tests are planned on other cereals and also to consider the effects of pre-conditioning the samples.

Table A.1 — Statistic results for wheat samples

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4
Number of participating laboratories after eliminating outliers	16	17	17	15
Mean moisture content, g/100 g	11,63	13,22	15,66	17,87
Repeatability standard deviation, s_r , g/100 g	0,0292	0,0460	0,0367	0,0674
Coefficient of variation of repeatability, %	0,251	0,348	0,234	0,377
Repeatability limit r ($2,83 s_r$), g/100 g	0,08	0,13	0,10	0,19
Reproducibility standard deviation, s_R , g/100 g	0,1740	0,2188	0,2417	0,1968
Coefficient of variation of reproducibility, %	1,497	1,653	1,544	1,101
Reproducibility limit, R ($2,83 s_R$), g/100 g	0,49	0,62	0,68	0,56

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 3310-1, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth.*
- [2] ISO 6540, *Maize — Determination of moisture content — Basic reference method.*
- [3] ISO 13690, *Cereals, pulses and milled products — Sampling of static batches.*



Organization and Objectives

The Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA) is the national standards body of Ethiopia established in 2010 based on regulation No. 193/2010. ESA is established due to the restructuring of Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE) which was established in 1970.

ESA's objectives are:-

- ❖ Develop Ethiopian standards and establish a system that enable to check whether goods and services are in compliance with the required standards,
- ❖ Facilitate the country's technology transfer through the use of standards,
- ❖ Develop national standards for local products and services so as to make them competitive in the international market.

Ethiopian Standards

The Ethiopian Standards are developed by national technical committees which are composed of different stakeholders consisting of educational Institutions, research institutes, government organizations, certification, inspection, and testing organizations, regulatory bodies, consumer association etc. The requirements and/or recommendations contained in Ethiopian Standards are consensus based that reflects the interest of the TC representatives and also of comments received from the public and other sources. Ethiopian Standards are approved by the National Standardization Council and are kept under continuous review after publication and updated regularly to take account of latest scientific and technological changes.

Orders for all Ethiopian Standards, International Standard and ASTM standards, including electronic versions, should be addressed to the Documentation and Publication Team at the Head office and Branch (Liaisons) offices. A catalogue of Ethiopian Standards is also available freely and can be accessed in from our website.

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International Involvement

ESA, representing Ethiopia, is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX). It also maintains close working relations with the international Electro-technical Commission (IEC) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). It is a founding member of the African Regional Organization for standardization (ARSO).

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